

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT	1. Results of Chinese Communist Reform Programs 2. Labor Reform Battalions in Chekiang	DATE DISTR.	10 July 1953
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1. In March 1953 women in T'aishan (N 22-15, E 112-48), who were dependents of overseas Chinese, demanded at a farm association meeting that the lands they had purchased with overseas remittances and which had been confiscated during the agrarian reform programs be returned. The women argued that the lands had not been inherited from reactionaries. They sought return of the lands before the June harvest, although the people who had been granted the lands during the reform program had cultivated them. The result of the protest was transfer, dismissal, or liquidation of those officials responsible for the confiscation and distribution of the lands.

25X1

2. In February, after the Chinese Communists had carried out the Five Anti's movement in K'unming, leading business firms with sufficient capital were permitted to continue in business. However, their properties had to be registered and accounts had to be audited twice each month by the Chinese Communist trade section. Business firms were allowed to increase their capital, but not to reduce it.

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-2-

Taiwan, Taipei (8 April 1953)

3. In March 1953 the Chinese Communists in Wuhsing (N 30-53, E 120-06) had organized five labor reform battalions from so-called "landlords", "tramps", and a number of former Nationalist government civil and military servicemen. Each battalion consisted of approximately 500 men. Two battalions were placed at Taoch'angshan (6670/1034/1472) on the Nanking-Shanghai highway and were working on road repair. Another two battalions were tilling devastated hills near Paich'iaoshan (4101/7158/1472), Hsimen (6007/7024), and the other one was doing labor service at Chingshanhsiang (5464/1472/6763). They worked more than ten hours each day and were fed two meals of rice. They were permitted to have their relatives visit them and to write home once every two months.

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